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The regular circulation of THE BUR for the week ending May 24, 1884, was:

Total for the week...... An Interesting Newspaper Enterprise. We shall commence on Sunday next, the

first of June, the publication of a series of new stories of fiction by some of the most distinguished authors of this country. In this publication a number of conspicu-

ous journals in different large cities are combined; in New York, THE SUN; in Philadelphia, the Times; in Cincinnati, the Enquirer; in St. Louis, the Globe-Democrat; in New Orleans, the Times-Democrat; in Springfield, the Republican, with perhaps others that may be announced hereafter.

The first of these stories is from the pen of Mr. HENRY JAMES. It will be followed by one from Mr. W. D. Howells, who jin turn will be succeeded by Mr. BRET HARTE.

With other writers of similar distinction our negotiations are not yet completed; but we expect to continue this series of stories throughout the summer.

Bad Advice to Mr. Lincoln.

Two things are generally taken for granted in the current discussion of Presidential candidates. One is that Secretary Lincoln can have the nomination for Vice-President if he wants it, provided that some other State than Illinois supplies the first name on the Republican ticket.

The second assumption is that if Mr. LIN-COLN should consent to run for Vice-President he would be making a serious mistake. He would end his political career in the comfortable chair of the Senate Chamber. "Wait while, Bon," is the burden of the advice liberally bestowed upon the Secretary of "Wait a while, and we will put you

into the White House," This is very bad advice. If Mr. LINCOLN is the sensible man we believe him to be, he will regard with suspicion any counsel based on the theory that there can be an inherited title to the Presidency. If he ever gets to be President, it will not be because his father's name was ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

We are not quite sure, either, that the advice to Mr. Lincoin is disinterested. The office of Vice-President is worthy of

the ambition of any citizen of the United States, Mr. ROBERT T. LINCOLN included.

The Manchester Ship Canal.

There is no longer any doubt that Manchester, the manufacturing centre of Lancashire, is to be connected with the ocean by a ship canal, the money required for its construction having been subscribed in advance to satisfy the condition imposed by a committee of the House of Lords. What are the details of the scheme now definitely tioned, and why should a canal be needed by a city so near to the port of Liverpool?

It is the heavy freight charges on the Lan-

cashire railways and the exorbitant dock ufacturers and merchants of Manchester to adopt the expedient of a ship canal as the only means of saving their business from decay. The evidence given on this head at public meetings and before Parliamentary committees seems conclusive. Since the rallways acquired direct or indirect control of the Duke of BRIDGEWATER's canal and of the old water route along the streams of the Mersey and Irwell, there has been no restraint upon railway monopoly and extertion. The cost of transporting Manchester merchandise by rail to Liverpool is double what it is to Hull, treble what it is to London, and quadruple what it is to Southampton. It is cheaper to ship cotton goods from the iuland towns of Lancashire to Calcutta through Aberdeen than it is through Liverpool. An Oldham ma chinist has testified that he has to pay two shillings a ton more to convey machinery to Liverpool and place it on board ship than to forward it from Liverpool to Bombay, Produce importers say that the charge for carry ing Indian corn from Liverpool to Manches ter exceeds both the sea freight across the Atlantic and the cost of a long preliminary railway journey in America. In these circumstances it is natural that the inland towns of Lancashire should apprestations on the coast, where the profit on the export and import of merchandise would not be swallowed up by railway and dock impositions. Already the cost of carriage has almost extinguished the production of steel rails in this region; such industries as sugar refining and glass manufacturing are seeking other quarters; and even the mainstay of Lancashire, the cotton trade, feels itself heavily handicapped. No wonder that the prospect of relief from intolerable burdens should excite enthusiasm in Manchester and the neighboring boroughs, or that the \$25,000,000 called for by the promoters of the ship canal should have been subscribed in a

The canal bill which was some time ago which is now, notwithstanding strenuous opposition from Liverpool, on the point of being passed by the Lords, is based upon the plan devised by Mr. LEADER WILLIAMS. According to this scheme the canal will availitself, as far as this is practicable, of the channels of the Irwell and Memey rivers. but by means of locks the water level at the inland terminus will be raised nearly as high above the sea as the foundations of the Manchester warehouses. In the fifteen miles intervening between Manchester and Latchford there will be three large pounds, or enclosures of water, whose levels will be successively lower as they approach the Mersey. Throughout this distance the canal will be one hundred feet wide at bottom, but it will subsequently widen until at Runcorn it attains a breadth of three hundred feet. Beyond Runcorn the river is itself deep

few hours.

enough for large vessels. There will be, then, three sets of locks, whose gates and sluices are to be worked by hydraulic power. It is calculated that the determine the expediency of creeting a building there. It is simply a matter of business sufficient to fill the canal to the required. If, all things considered, it is cheaper in

levels in the two upper enclosures. The water in the third, or lowest enclosure, is partly The crossings of roads and railways are, of course, provided for. Next to the cutting of the new water bed, the most important feature of the WILLIAMS plan is the arrangement for dock accommodation at Manchester. There will be one large dock and four branch docks, which together will give four linear miles of quay space. The estimated outlay for the

whole undertaking is \$25,800,000, or less than s million more than the sum which on Friday was so promptly forthcoming. It will behoove the business men of Lancashire to see to it that the cost of the canal and anillary works does not greatly exceed the estimates, lest the interest on the amount invested shall involve the exaction of dues not much lighter than the charges against which they are now revolting.

It will be a dark day for Liverpool when ressels clear from New York and Calcutta for the new port of Manchester. But the people of the former city had timely warnng, and they might easily, by compelling marked reduction in railway charges and dock dues, have nipped the canal scheme in the bud. It is now too late to prevent the construction of the new waterway, which is ertain to absorb the major part of the trade of Lancashire.

The Jewish Sabbath.

It seems that Rabbi GOTTHEIL of the Temple Emanuel proposes to his congregation to hange their day of worship from Saturday

The reasons for the change are obvious but that it should be suggested shows that Jews as well as Christians are feeling the inluences of this period of religious revolution, The liberal Jews are becoming more and more emancipated from the ancient social and religious prejudices of their race. Many of them have totally abandoned the faith of their fathers, not to take on that of Christians, but to join the rapidly increasing ranks of the skeptics and unbelievers. Like Dr. CURRY of the Methodist Church, they look on their Scriptures as containing the records of a superstitious age; and it seems to them childish for enlightened men of this time to separate themselves from the rest of mankind because of traditions which have only a fabulous foundation.

Even among the Jews who have not sunk into the materialism against which the Pope so bitterly invelghs, there are many who no longer see any merit in stubbornly adhering to ancient religious customs which are not in harmony with the life around them. They do not deem them of essential importance, and think that the hardships their observance imposes on Jews are altogether

unnecessary. Very likely, too, the preservation of those customs and the rigid enforcement of them by the synagogues may tend rather to create unbelief than to preserve the old faith. Jews who are annoyed by them may be altogether driven away from religion. They may rebel against such interference with their individual liberty of action, and so gradually lose the religious spirit and prejudices of their race.

The keeping of Saturday as a holy day must be especially inconvenient for vast numbers of Jews, for whether they will or no they must also refrain from work on Sunday, when trade generally ceases and all the business exchanges are closed. With many of them it is hardly practicable to observe the Jewish Sabbath. Take the Jew brokers in Wall street, for instance; how can they now be away from its excitement on the last day of the week? For them to abandon business on Saturday may be to imperil their whole property; and even if they are found at the syungogue, will not their beer's be

where their earthly treasure is? But this effort to change the Jernan day of worship from Saturday to Sunday o' course provokes violent opposition amon, conservative and ogthodox Jews. Such a change, they reasonably say, would be a first step toward the abandonment of all the distinctive customs and observances of the race. They do not want the barrier between Jew and Christian to be broken down, but would keep the chosen people forever separate from the rest of mankind. They bemosn the increasing tendency of their young men to escape from the traditions of their fathers, and

their growing desire to be as other men are. Yet it seems to be inevitable that in this age of prevalent religious akepticism the liberalism against which the orthodox Jews contend should extend further and further among their people, and one by one sweep away the prejudices and customs which have so long kept them apart from other races and men of other religious traditions.

Public Buildings Plunder.

One of the principal items of business transacted by the Senate during the past week has been another distribution of Tressury funds under the form of appropriations for public buildings.

The subject was introduced by Mr. PALMER of Michigan, who asked, as a matter of 'courtesy," that his brother Senators would pass a bill appropriating a million and a half additional to a building aircady begun in Detroit, for which, he explained, the appropriation made two years ago had proved too small. Mr. JOHN SHERMAN of Ohio promptly bend the displacement of their business to remarked that this was a sort of legislation to which he was most reluctant to object, bu he suggested that it would be fairer for al concerned, and more likely to produce good results, to take up all the public buildings bills on the calendar. This distinct proposition for a renewal of the logrolling device by which such bills are usually passed was greeted by a tacit understanding that it should be carried out on the following day; and meanwhile, without explanation of why the former Detroit appropriation proved to small, \$300,000 was added to it. The next day, accordingly, there was a general grab for the spoils, the calendar being emptied and about \$1,400,000 voted away. Thirteen bills were passed; Jacksonville, Asheville, Sara togs, and other places secured prompt attencarried through the House of Commons, and | tion. Mr. JOHN SHERMAN looked after the appropriations for Dayton and Springfield, in Ohio, which aggregate a quarter of a million; but Portland, Oregon, which wanted half a million, in an exceptional outbust of economy received only a quarter of a million. The total appropriation for the two days was about \$2,300,000. This cleared the calendar for the moment, but the Public Build ings Committee are doubtless aiready busy in preparing another batch of bills for it.

About fifty such bills, we believe, have thus far been passed in the Senate or the House, or in both branches. They include appropriations for Waco, Oshkosh, La Crosse Vinoua, Pueblo, Asheville, Fort Smith, and Fort Scott. In the last Congress over seventeen millions were asked for this purpose and the present Congress has shown itself s favorable to these appeals that quite as large a sum will no doubt be demanded of it. The true rule in the matter is perfectly obvious. As Secretary FOLGER has said, th needs of the Government at any place should

the end to build than to rent, or if certain special conveniences or provisions for safety are required which cannot be well had in private structures, the Government clearly ought to erect its own edifice. Even then a plain building, with plenty of light and ventilation, in a convenient but not necessarily expensive location, would often be better than the costly and ornate structures now put up. But in place of these rules all sorts of extraneous considerations are brought in. One Senator, for example, the other day gave this view of public buildings:

"They are a bond of indissoluble union between th people of the States; and when in every city where there is a necessity for a public building in the various por-tions of the country there is one, it is a reminder to the people that there is a Government to which we all be-ong and in which we are all interested."

It is perfectly obvious, however, that it is absurd to call these piles of stone a bond of ndissoluble union. There were plenty of public buildings in the country in the year 1860, but they did not save a civil war. Not less erroneous were these views given to the last Congress by the Supervising Architect:

"It does not seem to me that the subject of the erec-tion of public buildings should be considered solely from the standpoint as to whether it is a profitable investment of public funds, but that the question of encourage ment of industry and the cultivation of architectural and mechanical art may very properly be entertain particularly when bills are under consideration for public buildings at cities whose inhabitants have not rived from the erection by private parties of buildings with some pretensions to architectural beauty."

It is obvious that such ideas might become s cover for great extravagance, and they are, in fact, brought forward to defend the logrolling plunder now going on.

What Were Mr. Edmunds's Reasons

On the last occasion when the bill to put Gen. GRANT on the retired list of the army was introduced into the Senate, there was no debate on it. Senator EDMUNDS presented it for consideration, with the remark that he did it for reasons that could easily be understood at that time.

Yet, after the collapse of GRANT & WARD, Gon. GRANT, the senior member of the firm, remained in receipt of fifteen thousand dollars a year from the fund collected for his benefit by Mr. GEORGE JONES in 1980.

We have seen various reasons expressed in different quarters why Gen. GRANT should at this time especially be considered a fit subject for the retired list. Perhaps some of them have agreed with the ideas of Senator EDMUNDS, when he introduced the bill and said next to nothing.

But now that the House of Representatives has to act on the question, it would be well that the reasons for passing it entertained by Senator EDMUNDS should be stated, in order that the public may know and un-

Did Mr. EDMUNDS wish to give Gen. GRANT the pay of a General particularly because his three sons had lost their fortunes through the same failure, and the paternal purse would in consequence be put to greater strain?

Or has GRANT special claims on the national Treasury at this time in order that he may be better enabled to pay his indebtedness arising from the swindling operations of his firm? If that is so a great deal of money would be required. The losses of the firm amount to more than fourteen millions. Some further explanation is clearly neces sary before the supporters of the bill undertake to carry it through the House of Representatives.

Not Such a Transitory Boom.

Clearly in the judgment of many of our esteemed contemporaries, the FLOWER boom is regarded as nothing more than a garden plant which is fit to bloom only in peculiar spots, and needing special cultivation. It is not thought to be of that hardy and independent species whose seed could be sown broadcast and a luxurious and widespread crop expected therefrom. Hear the Phila-

"It became clear many days ago that the FLOWER boom was only a pansy blossou

And, in the same vein, a Democratic journal: "There is a little boom that cometh up as a FLOWER

Yet we must confess that both of these journals, as well as all others of the same conviction, altogether outstrip us by their penetration into the interior status of the FLOWER boom. Mr. FLOWER was long ago mentioned as an honorable aspirant for the office of President. It has been understood that there has always been, since then, more or less activity toward making him the nomince of the Democratic party. But, despite the fact that such a movement has been in operation for a considerable period, it is stronger, to our mind, and more jubilant now than it has been at any time previous. There is just as much carnestness as ever in his behalf in the State of New York, and the journals in other and distant States which have come to look on his pretensions with favor are decidedly increased in number.

It may suit our contemporaries to liker the FLOWER boom to the ephemeral products of the garden, even to those that often can not be safely left out over night, but the only plausible reason for doing so is the fact that his name is FLOWER. Their humor is not justified by the facts.

Immortality.

The Concord School of Philosophy will hold its sixth annual session in July, and out of the fortnight which is to be devoted to lectures and conversations, two days are set apart for the discussion of the immortality of the soul. Dr. Andrew P. PEA-BODY of Cambridge will begin the debate and Mr. John Fiske, Dr. Robert A. Hol-

LAND, and Prof. W. T. HARRIS will continue it The theme is the most interesting and perhaps the most momentous that philosophers have to deal with, and yet philosophy has never uttered a conclusive word about it Immortality is just as much an unsolved problem now as it was when PLATO and SOCRATES pondered its mysteries. If the Concord philosophers can shed any light upon it, they will perform a memorable ser vice for mankind; but no one can expect that they will do more than repeat in their own fashion the old ideas and the old arguments. They will probably leave it just as much involved in doubt as other philosophers left it

five thousand years ago. Religion affirms, as with the voice of Heaven, that man is immortal, and all the easonings of philosophy have never yet added the value of an atom's weight to this dogmatic affirmation.

Better Not!

Mayor EDSON had better not appoint Mr. E. T. Wood to be Corporation Counsel in place of Mr. George P. Andrews, who be comes a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Wood is not fit for this important office. and the circumstance that he is related to Mr. Epson by family ties would make the appointment fatal to the Mayor's reputation. Better not! Better not!

It will be difficult to persuade the public tha the suit which Receiver Davies has brough against W. S. WARNER does not partake largely of the nature of humbus. Wonz. who was an active consumer of the plunder of GRANT &

WARD, is the law partner of Receiver DAVIES. He is also WARNER's brother-in-law and partner, and he and the latter were instrumental in making Davies receiver. The comdications of the wreck are almost as remarkable as those of the firm itself.

It is said at Albany that fifty gentlemen have already filed their applications for the post of Judge in the Court of Common Pleas which will be vacated by CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT early in June, when he takes his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. From June until January next the office will be filled by the nominee of Governor CLEVELAND, It is worth \$15,000 a year, and the occupant will assume that he has a right to the united Democratic nomination in the autumn. Of course nomination, but among the candidates favor-ably known to the public are Mr. EVERETT P.

WHEELER and Mr. ELLIOT SANDFORD. Mr. Wheeler is a man of originality and fine legal training while Mr. Sandrozu, who was at one time a partner of Judge Lawaznes's. has had a large experience in litigated prac-tice, especially in city cases. Either of these rentlemen would make a good Judge.

James G. Blaine is to-day the leading Be-No one, Stalwart, Haif Breed, or Independent, an deny the truth of that.

A Brooklyn correspondent revolts against our praise of BENJAMIN HARRISON BRISTOW because at the ARTHUR meeting of last Tuesday night "he turned up with that loathsome Wrotch, HENRY WARD BEECHER."

This was BRISTOW's misfortune, not his fault. We dare say he did not know that BRECHER had been invited to the meeting when he agreed to speak there himself. Besides, in the Republican party a man cannot be very par-

The bold assertion of the legendary sparrow that he killed Cock Robin, with bow and arrow, has been viewed by many generations as a poetic fiction, designed only to amuse, and with no ulterior meaning designed for application to practical life. But in our day the true significance of this well-known tale of Mother Goose has at length become apparent. The lated Cock Robin, at least in the neighborhood of our cities, and the monotonous squawk of this ugly bird, that has neither song nor plumage to greatly recommend him, seems to be perpetually proclaiming his victory. All of this suggests the remarkable prophetic gifts of Old Mother Goose.

Senator Palmer of Michigan is a brave as well as a rich man, if it is true that he has lately bought a lot in Washington on which he intends to build a costly house. The experience of several former members of the Senate who built themselves residences in Washington has not been fortunate. Their constituents got an idea that their Senator was ashamed of his place of residence in his State, and, fearing that he would be spoiled by Washington, the refused to send him back there for a second term. Sonator Palmen is somewhat of an ac cident, and may not be repeated perhaps. But he is able to live where he pleases, and may not care to return to Michigan if Michigan shouldn't care to return him.

Were the prospective results less serious, there would be something comical in the reason assigned by Piapor for the uprising of his tribe. He says that fifty of his people have died of scurvy within three months, and now he demands land with streams, where fresh fish may neutralize the steady diet of bacon. That in the vast Northwest Territory of the Dominion the authorities could not manage to find suitable land for these Indians would indeed be strange. Perhaps it might pay to board Plapor's band in the heart of London or in New York near the Fulton fish market.

A Most Amusing Fire.

From the Globs Democrat. to one of those serio-comic scenes on Tuesday morning that it will become hard to forget. Willard's Hutel caught fire somewhere in the kitchen wing back of the office, and by the time the Fire Department had responded to the irst and then to the general alarm, the streets were filled he curtain rang up, as it were. First a big Saratogs trunk came charging out of the window, and foremen and, striking the pavement with a bang, split open as neatly as any St. Limit baggage smacher could have done it. A striped shawl full of papers was flung after the trunk; then a sheet full of clothing followed safely to the hen a bundle of clothing tied up in a blue-bordered blanket was let out, and sifted garments from the sides in its progress to the pavement. After that, armfule of papers d bundles of printed speeches were thrown out, and each scrap becoming separated, they winged their way to the four quarters as they fell, and repeated Florence's

hero backed his way down the ladder with a gill picture frame under his arm. While trunks, hand satchels, bu dies, bags, umbrelins, and belongings were being thrown from the windows for the amusement of the great rowds in front, the firemen, working zeslously, had pur the fire out in the rear. The rain of duds from the upper windows was continued with more vicor as the suote consect to curi out of the building, and this amateur sal vage corps got all their things down into the street in time to carry their back again sa the engines dros Judge Welden tried to throw his bookease out of the window, but failing, piled his pondercus law books on a thin sheet, tied the corners together, and awang it ou of the window by a rope. Immediately there was a clatter, as if the walls were failing, and the policemen or the pavement and men on the balconies narrowly es saped being killed by this weighty volley of law books Ladies and maid servants, with their arms full of slothing, ran out and sought shelter across the street, and Assistant Secretary Joseph dung three of his wife's best bonnets out of the window, threw his old slipper after them, and then carried his cane down stairs. One lady nathered her diamonds together, and starting from her room, threw them away somewhere on her way to the door. She had her mild hysterics until the panie was over, when the guests returning to their rooms found them matect. It was a bright, sunny May morn ing, with a fresh breeze rustling the trees, and if it had not been for the puffing of the augines around the corne no one would have imagined that there was much of a fire going on, or that the people throwing things out of the window were other than so many harmless lunatics

A Great Austrian Collection of Papyri.

From the Landon Times. VIENNA. May 7.-The sifting and arrange ment of the papyrus collection bought by Archduke Rainer has led to further interesting discoveries. Of the hieroglyphic, hieratic, demotic and Coptic papyri, abou 30 Mate from the pre-Christian period. Among these are one nearly 3.380 years old, in the hieratic letter, con sining the representation of a funeral, with a well-prosorved sketch of the deceased, some hieroglyph legends, and a demotic papyrus on mathematics.

Much more unmerous are the Copin documents—
about 1,382 in all—mostly letters and legal documents of

the period from the sixth to the tenth century of ourers There are some important papy ri containing translation of the Bible in the central Egyptian dialect, of which here have hitherto been found but few specimens, and a leaf of parchinent from an old octavo edition of the

ook of Ruth, in the Sahidi dialect. Among the Greek papyri is a hitherfounknown speech of Isocrates, one of the finest specimens of Alexandria calligraphy. Another fragment has been found of the book of the Thucydides manuscript, previously men-tioned. Portions have also been discovered of the Iliad, and of a paraphrase of the Fourth Book. Then a metar via has been found, dating from the beginning of the fourth century, being thus one of the eldest Christian manuscripts. The a dection contains many well-preserved documents in an almost continuous series of th Roman and Byzantine Emperors, beginning with Traja and ending with Heracius.

There are also documents in the Iranic and Semiti languages. The former are written on papyrus, parch ment, and skins; and among them are two fragments which it is believed will furnish the key to the Pehlewi language. Among the Arab papyri, twenty-five doct ments have been found with the original leaden seals attached. They begin with a fragment of the fifty-fourti year of the Hegira. Anothor is an official document, of the ninetieth year of the Hegira, appointing a revenue collector. Parhaps the most valuable part of the collec-tion is 155 Arabian documents on cotton paper, of the eighth century, which is about the time of the invention f this material by the Araba, to the year 953. Man ands of manuscripts have still to be deciphered

A Very Low Estimate. From the Pitteburgh Dally Port Arthur has a hundred thousand offices at his

SIDE LIGHTS ON THE SWAIN CASE.

or Mevolation as to the Curious Co WASHINGTON, May 24.-The Swaim court of inquiry is now in possession of all the evi-dence in the Bateman-Swaim affair, and writen arguments will be submitted by counsel in a day or two. The whole matter has been a family affair. It is reputed that the far-famed Poker Club consisted of Gen. Swaim, Col. Corbin, Representative Calkins, Ben Butterworth. Major Nickerson, ex-Judge Johnson, and some other prominent gentlemen. Bate-men was thought to have been the banker of the concern. When the difficulty occurred between Swaim and Bateman, Ben Butterworth was chosen as the referee, and fixed up things satisfactorily. When, however, the Secretary of War got hold of it, and demanded that Gen. walm answer the charges against him. Mr. Calkins was selected as counsel for his friend Swalm. Then, when the vouchers in the Garfield fair matter were touched upon Swaim applied to Col. Corbin for a "vindication."

neid fair matter were touched upon Swaim applied to Col. Corbin for a "vindication," which was promptly rendered; but meanwhile Swaim's vouchers in the Metropolitan Bank of Washington were quietly withdrawn last week, Col. Corbin himself has been in trouble about that same Garfield fair, regarding some watches to be voted for by the friends of the most popular candidate for the Presidency. He was threatened with legal proceedings, if suit was not actually begun, by the firm supplying the watches.

But the cream of the whole affair is its connection with Col. Morrow's pay accounts. The Paymaster-General swore on the Bible thus: "That Col. Morrow came to his (witness's) office and asked if he (the witness) would not have his (Morrow's) pay stopped accept as to Washington. Col. Morrow insisted that witness should not it out of his (Morrow's) power to draw his pay except in Washington, whereupon witness wrote to the chief paymasters directing them not to puty Col. Morrow's necounts, as they would be paid in Washington. Acting Paymaster-General Carey awore that on the 18th of April instructions were sent to all the chief paymasters out to pay Morrow's accounts, as they would be paid by the paymasters in Washington. Here are the instructions:

Washington. Here are the instructions:

Washington. Here are the instructions:

WAN DEPARTMENT, PAYMANIA OFFICE, WANDSCHOOL, D. C., APPILIA, DONCE, WANDSCHOOL, D. C., APPILIA, DONCE, Fils. You will please refuse, payment of any accounts of Col. A. P. Morrow, Aide de-Vamp, and give the instructions to all paymenters within your division. Very respectfully your observant, Paymanter, General.

structions to all paymasters within your division. Very respectfully your observed that there is not a word about the accounts being paid in Washington, yet both the Faymaster-General and the Acting Paymaster-General and the Acting Paymaster-General and the Acting Paymaster-General could have turned to the files of the office and have refreshed their minds as to this important omission, But there was perhans a reason for it. This circular istrer is virtusily a stoppage circular, which the Paymaster-General is not authorized to issue, and which can only be issued by the Secretary of War for reasons stated according to law. Gen. Rochester was very unlappy when it was known last spring that a dozen copies were floating to his testimony, had been to Secretary Lincoin with Col. Morrow's request that his name be placed on the list of stoppages, except as to Washington, and the Secretary said he would not authorize the placing of Col. Morrow's name on the list of stoppages, but had no objection to the payment of Col. Morrow's accounts by the post paymaster at Washington, and the Paymaster-General could issue instructions to that effect. The Paymaster-General, however, unluckily forgot the most important part of the Secretary's orders, and issued a stoppage circular on his own account. Thus Secretary Lincoin was made to appear a party to Morrow's escape from punishment and it is itsely the determination to vindicate himself helped to induce him to bring the whole Bateman-Swaim affair to light. The ignorance among his friends of Morrow's duplication and triplication of his accounts is aimply phenomenal. It was town talk a month before the stoppage circular was sent out. The virtuous indignation dodge was tried by Morrow and by several of his friends when the bomb burst, but the virtuous indignation of the Army Ring could not scare a fly.

Free Lumber. From the Boston Herald.

In a very few years, unless some relief can be afforded them through the free introduction of Cana-dian lumber, our most valuable forests will have disap-peared forever. It is no use trying to avoid this ques-tion. Either the duty upon lumber must be taken off or the country must be prepared to lose its white pine for-ests—long before the close of the present century. Suppose it could be known that at the present rate of

consumption all the coal or all the iron ore underlying the United Mattes would be used up at the end of ten years; would any one for a moment advocate an im-port duty on those articles or seek to exclude their imortation into this country? And yet this is the policy of Congress with regard to the supply of pine lumber.

It is known with as much accuracy and precision as such a thing can be known just what is the existing supply of pine and apruce now standing in the United States. It is known that before ten years have passed all our Northern pines and spruces will have been man ufactured into lumber if the present duty upon such lumber is not removed and the Canadian forests at lowed to compete upon equal terms with our own for-ests in supplying the United States with building materials. This is protection carried to the utmost limit of

prosperity of this country is placed in imminent peril, not to produce a necessary revenue, for practically the duty produces no revenue worth considering, but to en rich a few thousand wealthy landowners and manufac turers bent on sapping the pation's wealth for the bene fit of their own pockets.

That such a condition of things is allowed to exist for a single day longer is not very conclusive evidence of that actuteness and business sagacity upon which the American people are accustomed to pride the It is, perhaps, not yet too late for the present Congress of consider this subject and act upon it intelligently. bill placing lumber upon the free list was introduced into the House by Mr. Dorsbeimer of New York early in the seasion. It should be passed as a separate measure now, because it is of prime necessity in husband our for-sal resource in ever way passible. There may be more important work for Congress to strend to than this, but if there is it has not come within the range of our vision.

Not a Pleasant Funeral.

From the New York Times. Private letters just received from South Af-rice give a striking account of the strange funeral cere-mouses performed in honor of the famous Zulu King. Cetywaye, who died last autumn. The intervention of the British authorities was fortunately sufficient to set aside one horrible custom which is as scrupulously maintained in Zululand as in Dahomey, vis., the burying alive of the dead King's widows, in the same grave with himself, in order that their souls may be ready to attend him in the next world. But the corpse was kept above ground for several weeks after death, being fastened in a sitting posture to a stout post in the centre of one of the huts, with all its orgaments and weapons around it. In the hut occupied by this fearful tenant the unhappy widows were forced to spend many hours every day fo weeks together, sitting or standing around the till at length, as might be expected, they were stifled with heat and with the foul odor of the des-

How Grant & Hogge Did Business. From the St Louis Globe-Democro

The downfall of Grant & Ward of New York recalls to some oil citizens of vistorous memories the collapse of Grant & Biograf St. Lonia. The latter business extended to the state of the state of Grant & Biograf St. Lonia. The latter business catatrophe come siler the failure in farming. Grant, after throwing up his commission in the army, while serving in Oregon, came on to St. Jouis, and they while serving in Oregon, came on to St. Jouis, and they was an understanding between his father and his wife father that he was to be set in as a farmer. Busing red to furnish the farm, and old Mr. Grant was to should it, laster on, ex-Uapl. Grant found himself settled in all house on the Gravois road. The stock connecting of a possible of potations, came slong later in the senson. They were unloaded, left on the levee, and from. They were unloaded, left on the levee, and from. They were unloaded, left on the levee, and from. The was the start in life Grant got as a farmer.

Left to his own development of agricultural tastes, he took to hauling in wood and editing it. It was when the farming experiment had proved a failure and Grant had seen retured the appointment of surveyor, for which he made application to the Caunty Court, that he moved to the city and went into the real estate and brokerage business.

The firm was Grant & Bours. The funion mattner was

business.

The firm was Grant & Borgs. The junion partner was a relative of tiox. Borgs and also connected with the Beut family. They onered an office on Pine street, just above Scood, and some property was put just the thinds. Capt. Frant McGarrahan and other old real estate men remember the firm from attempts at transactions with them, and from the utter lack of ideas on business matters which Grant showed.

ters which Grant showed.

Phil Ferguson, who was then publishing a paper, tells of going to see Grant about the purchasing of a job office which had been put in the firm's hands to sell. He found the senior partner not at the office, but after a gearch, and when he did so it was with no satisfaction. Although they had the property and it was for asis. Grant was mable to present the terms or the condition of the sunf so that the prince could form any conclusion as to what he was trying to buy or what he was experted to pay for it.

In short, the senior partner was without business since. In a few weeks the real estate and brokerage frum of Grant & Hoggs was classed with the past, and the senior went to Galena to join his father in the tannery.

Sam Ward. Ehen fugaone !

Alas, the ancient days decline With each familiar, jocund face: The men who know the way to dine Become a thinned and scattered race The haste and hurry of our day

Encroach on gastronomic right The world that runs so fast away Robs the bon viveur of delights And now we miss a man who knew The grand Horatian maxims well, Enjoyed the day, and round him dres

such kindred souls as "take and tell." Peace to his memory, be our toset. Who know each chef's renown or fault

WARDS WASHINGTON DUURLE.

Posts Piecced by Broker Levis.

WASHINGTON, May 23 .- Levis, the absconding broker, whose methods were so pre-cisely similar to Ward's that the two must have graduated from the same school, was one of a number doing business within the shadow of the departments, the employees of which were his principal customers. Lavis's office was convenient to the General Post Office and the Interior Department, with a branch equally convenient to the Treasury and other depart ments, whose employees also were fleeced without mercy. In a single department at least 600 clerks are the victims of this absending operator. The total num-ber, or the amounts, no one knows, nor will they ever be known. The gambling mania, as appears from what has come to light, was universal, and even to a greater extent than the passion for investing in lottery tickets. No single class, but all alike, were scooped in. Government employees, not to mention the laborers, earning from \$700 to \$2,500, were included. The alleged speculations in oil were as imaginary as any of the most fanciful of Ward's Government contracts, the difference being that the victims of Levis were even greater fools, or worse than Ward's. It was the passion to make money quickly and easily, and, as Levis's victims should have known, fraudulently, that has animated hundreds and thousands in the public service.

Not a few of the employees who have been pursuing these gambling operations hold highly important positions in the public service, as examiners of claims, which are passed or rejected by them. Millions of dollars go out of the Treasury on their signatures. It is only they who stand between the Treasury and every description of claimants. It may be that men who in gambling at bucket shops display a passion totally at variance with good judgment and subversive of the stimplest rules of honesty, can be expected the next hour, and not fifty yards away, to be faithful to their trusts in the Government, but it would be extraordinary if there were no exceptions.

Not long ago Postmuster-General Gresham, by an order, forbade the employees in his department from buying lottery tickets. The authorities are vigilant in suppressing that traffic, but the demoralizing passion for the gratification of which the bucket shops surrounding the departments are kept open is even more absorbing.

The subject is engaging the attention of high officials who feel their responsibilities as guardians of the public service, mania, as appears from what has come to light was universal, and even to a greater exten

Other Opinious About Mexico.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with great interest your interesting and instructive article in The Sur of May 2. While agreeing with you in all but two statements. I gladly avail myself of your courteous wish "to be corrected where accuracy may require it." You say "Nine-tenths of Mexico consists of a vast plain elevated from 0,000 to 8,000 feet above the sea level enclosed on the east and on the west by lofty ranges of mountains * * * The chief business prose-cuted in Mexico to-day is mining. * * * It is not an agricultural country; it is a mining country, with a little agriculture thrown in. Nature made it such, and such

It is these assertions which I desire to answer, as they are totally at variance with those of "Appleton's Guide to Mexico," of which I am the author:

First-Having carefully studied the topography of the republic, I state that "Mexico consists for the greater part of an elevated plateau having a mean height of about 6,000 feet above the sea level. This plates extends from the frontier of the United States nearly to the Isthmus of Tehnanteped. It is widest in the latitude of the national capital, being about \$50 miles at this point, and contracts gradually toward the

and the surveys of the able engineers employed by th several American and English railway companies in Mexico, I affirm that the portion of the country having an elevation of 6,000 to 8,000 feet does not comprise more than five-tenths of the whole republic. Enterin Mexico as you did at El Paso, with an altitude of 3,600 feet above the sea level, travelling southward, and confining your journey mostly to the great plateau, it is perhaps, natural to form the impression that the hyp-sometry and agriculture of the entire country were sim-ilar to the portions which came under your immediate observation. Permit me to state that the greater part of the peninsula of Yucatan and the States of Campecha Tabasco, Vera Cruz, and Tamaulipas, composing, as they do, the tierra cutiente of the east, does not rise highe than 1,000 feet above the Gulf of Mexico except in the vicinity of the volcanoes of Tuxtla, Orizaba, and Perote. The tropical region, or tierra catiente of the east, which ranges up to 2,500 feet above the sea, has an area of about sixty miles in width by nearly a thousand in length. It to this be added the tierra tempicada, which has an alti-tude varying from 2,500 to 5,000 feet, we shall have an aggregate area extending about eighty-five intles from east to west, and lying below 6.600 feet.

Next as to the west coast. I state on trustworthy au-thority that the tierra callende varies from forty to sev-enty miles in width on the Pacific. Geiger gives in his map a strip of an average breadth of about thirty miles on this coast, where the altitude is less than 1,000 feet. In fact, the vast plain of which you speak is a sort of clongated sone, enclosed, as you state, by lofty range of mountains, but confined only to the general course of the Sierra Madre. Even in this region, on going south from the Bio Grande, the mean elevation does not reach 8,000 feet, according to the railroad surveys, until the but little more than 4,000 feet above the sea level. Villa Lerdo is 3,000 feet, and Parras is 4,000 feet in altitude. It is only in the vicinity of Presnillo, Zacatecas, Narques, Toluca, Mexigo, Amegameca, and Esperanza, form ing in the aggregate but a comparatively small port of the table land that the elevation equals 8,000 feet.

those of Coshuils, Nuevo Leon, on the east, are mostly below 6,000 feet. Thus much for topography.

Secondly—According to the statements of Mexican statisticians, mining is not the chief business prosecuted in Mexico to-day. Mesor Busto, in his able and elaborate work, entitled "Retadistica de la Republica Mexicana." gives the value of the annual agricultural products of the country at \$177,431,985, while the most recent off cial records of the Mexican Treasury show that the annual yield of the gold and silver mines is but \$30,000,000. In the absence of trustworthy data as to the production of the base metals, it is perhaps safe to say that the amount of one extracted annually from the mines of copper, from tin, lead, and mercury, as well as those of coal, does no exceed \$1.000,000 in value. Hence it appears that the business of mining yields a yearly sum of \$31,000,000, which, it will be seen, is but little more than one-sixth of the value of the agricultural productions. I have seen no statistics in regard to the proportion of the population engaged respectively in mining and agricult ural pursuits, but after an extensive tour in the republic I am of the opinion that agriculture gives employmen

The States of Sinalos and Sonora, on the west, and

It is true, as you state, that except in the river bottom "agriculture is only possible through the aid of artificial irrigation." But by damming up the harrancas or ravines and adopting the system of tanks which has been in use solong in Hindustan, and with which I am famili in from personal observation, an abundant supply of water could be obtained for seasons of drought, and the of various portions of the grand plateau might be nade to yield a hundred fold more grain than uny Referring to the harvests, it may be said that three

nany of the States. In Chiapas four crops are raised in a single year. The average yield of the cereals per acre is a little higher than in the United States. Wheat grows up to an

elevation of 9,000 feet above the sea, and Indian corn and the maguey, which Prescott calls "a miracle of na-ture," are cultivated at nearly the same shitude. In the tierra templada and tierra callente sugar canscoffee, cocoa, tobacco, cotton, vanilla, Indigo, saraspa rills and a great variety of fruits grow almo neously in abundance. In fact, nearly all of these com nodities are exported, giving employment to a comcial marine of 2,227 native and 8 4 foreign vessels. The Hon. J. W. Foster, whose long term of service as the American Minister gives authority to his statements, has remarked that Mexico is capable of producing enough coffee for the entire consumption of the United States, amounting in the year 1842 to 455,000,000 pounds.

In Tahasco the orange trees bear fruit in the short space of three years and a sugar hadrads when well started yields continuously an average of two crops in aftern months during thirty years without replanting. According to the eminent statistician Busto, an acre of land in Vera Cruz produces the enormous crop of 2,000 pounds of cotton. It is chiefly on the northern plateau that the soil is and and barrow. The east and west slope of the Cordillers and the plains along the coast are

It is worthy of remark that but a small portion of the arable land of the republic is at present under cultiva-tion, and with this fact in mind I maintain that Mexico may, to a considerable extent, be regarded as an agricul-tural country. I confliably concur in the general state-ments of your able article; but believing as I do that our sister republic, if favored by good government, has a brilliant future before her, I have ventured to dissens from some of your conclusions. Truthmilt yours. New York, May, 1864. Alpand R. Conkling.

Tampering with the Genealogy of the Mar guis de Lenville. THE SUN respectfully acknowledges the re-

Among the Lares and Penates of the Marquis de Len-ville is a family Blule of 1476, black letter. This heir-loom contained memoranda, dates, de, of the highest importance. While the Marquis was absent his apart-ments were entered, and some persons of persons whiled away the time by cutting and stasing the pages of the acord volume. Such an act of vanishing cannot fail to meet with retribution. The Marquis de Leuville son placed the matter in the hands of the police, with in-structions to bring the vanishes be justice.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The time-honored superstition touching May weddings has evidently met with its deserved fate, and has been dismissed to obscurity. There have been more weddings during

he past week than at any time since Easter. Like most ceremonials in old Trinity, the marriage of Mr. Parsons and Miss Reed was solemn and imposing. There was no chattering of busy tongues nor rustling of silk and velvet. The richly dressed guests glided silently to their seats, and the bridal party moved up the aisle with an almost mysterious quietness. But for the grand notes of the big organ which swelled through arch and nave it would have seemed almost like the ghost of some former wedding which happened long ago. The reception at Mrs. Reed's residence in Fifty-sixth street was gay enough, however, and the young couple drove off with the cus-

tomary benediction of rice and old slippers.

Woman's work is so seldom remunerative and it so rarely happens that any considerable portion of success attends her best efforts, that the career of Mrs. Sylvanus Reed deserves mention as an encouragement to struggling womanhood, and a justly merited tribute to her own brain power and force of will. By her own unaided efforts Mrs. Reed has during a period covering only about twenty years es-tablished a school which is growing rapidly into an institute for the higher education of woman, has amassed a handsome fortune, and without neglecting her family duties or departing from the legitimate channel of wo man's work, stands now before the world a triumphant example of what female energy, pluck, and perseverance can accomplish. Were there more like her in this land where fortune plays such ugly fronks and deals such sharp and sudden blows, so many households would not go completely under when mistor-

tune comes. Those who were fortunate enough to be bid den to the picturesque old town of North Lebanon, to take part in the festivities attending the marriage of Miss Harriet Coleman and Mr. Harry Glover, will not soon forget the day and its enjoyments. The rugged mountain scenery through which they passed, the fair, smiling park with its velvet turf and grand old trees, which formed the terminus of their journey, and in which the old Coleman mansion stands. and the perfectly unique and original character of the place with its surroundings and accessories, created an interest not always excited by a fashionable wedding. The enter-tainment was superb, and there was a smack of feudalism and old country grandeur about it very gratifying to the feelings of those of mushroom growth who took part in the celebration. Among the guests present were Mrs. Henry Drayton, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman Drayton, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Rogers, Mrs. and Miss Mills. Miss Glover, Miss Wood. Dr. and Mrs. Derby, Mrs. Alden, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Aiden, and hosts of others, both from New York and Philadelphia.

Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Annie Dawson and Dr. John N. Beekman in Ascension Church on Wednesday, June 4.

Next to weddings, and, perhaps, ever more prolific of interest as a topic of conversation, have been the number of engagements that have been recently announced Inexhaustible is the talk among a knot of young girls over an engagement between two of their special cronies and contemporaries The wondering, the speculation, the discus sions as to motives, feelings, sentiments, in come, plans, and prospects, is wonderful to hear, and seems to attach to no other leading event in human life. To very young people a matrimonial engagement is the birth of ro mance and poetry into their lives, with a vista of brightness stretching far into the future. which has just enough mistiness about it to make it especially interesting, and therefore do matrimonial engagements always make

stir among the young.
Miss Constance Rives and Mr. John Borland are to be married the middle of June, and to spend their honeymoon in the far West.

The engagement of Miss Leila Griswold, sister of Mr. Chester Griswold, to Mr. Walter Webb, and of Miss Eugenie Gibert to Mr. James B Townsend have also been recently made known. Several weddings, and, of course, many engagements, will give interest to the Newport season. Miss Charlotte Tooker and Mr. Whitney Warren will be married there early in July. The bridesmaids are to be Miss Edith Warren, Miss Margaret Beeckman, Miss Daisy Stevens and Miss Long Leroy. It is expected that Mr. Tooker's new house, on the corner of Kay and Touro streets, will be thrown open for the occasion. This will add one more to the rows of ready adorned fair Newport. Its greatest external defect is the small space of ground in which it has been placed. A manaion of that size should stand in a park of its own, or at least be surrounded by ornamental grounds and gardens. In interior decoration, however, Mr. Tooker's house is said to rival Mr. Robert Go let's and in some respects to be equal to Miss Wolfe's. The onk carvings of the dining room have been pronounced superior to anything of the kind ever seen in this country, and a conspicuous feature in the same room are the gates of brass which enclose the sale, and which were imported from abroad and are se I to have been carved by the monks of old. Corresponding with these gates on the opposite

side of the room is a door carved in oak exactly in imitation of them. A dull season is confidently predicted for Newport this year, but it will probably be none the worse on that account. The wild excitements, the rivalries, the altereations, and the dissensions of last summer. and the scandals and contemptible gossin which followed in their train, no one would wish to see repeated. And besides, with such belles as Miss Langdon, Miss Wilson, Miss Carley, Miss Van Rensselser, Miss Work, and Miss Turnure, there will be butterflies enough gathered together to prevent anything like stagnation. Many prominent families, however, will be absent and their houses closed. kmong those who will be most regretted are the family of Mr. Havemeyer, who are going abroad for several years. Miss Lily Havemeyer's marriage to Mr. Edward Potter, Jr., will take place

in one of the European capitals, probably Paris. The marriage of Mr. J. Hay Ritchie of Beifast, Iroland, and Miss Fannis Florence Roualds, only daughter of Mr. Peter Lorillard Ronalds of this city, will take place in Loudon on June 21.

Many elderly persons yet speak of the beauty and wonderful charm of Medera Grymes, the second wife of Bam Ward, and refuse to endorse the harsh judgment visited on her by Mr. Ward's family. The Grymeses were Virginia people, and remarkable for their wit and beauty, their misfortunes, and for their checkered careers.

John Randolph Grymes, father of Mrs. Ward went to New Orleans and married the widow of Gov. Claiborne, the first Governor of Louisiana. The matrimonial difficulties of Mr. and Mrs. Grymes were historia; but whatever Mr. Grymes's shortcomings were, he was a most levoted father to his two lovely daughters. Medora (Mrs. Ward) and Athennise (Mrs. Von Hoffman). Mrs. Ward was for many seasons the belle of Saratoga. It was when Prime, Ward & King were among the richest firms in New York, and she maintained a style of luxury rare in those days. But there was an exquisite taste about her which prevented her personality from being eclipsed by her surroundings.

Suddenly her husband's fortune was lost. The next summer she visited Saratoga without torses, carriages, servants, or the magnificent contumes that had enhanced her delicate beauty. But it was said that the grace and dignity with which she bore her reverses made her more admired than ever. Dressed in the simplest manner, and without ornaments, she outshone every woman at the Springs, and was always surrounded by worshippers. She was an accomplished linguist and musician. Her father and perself were always together, and were said to se the handsomest couple ever seen. The next year Saratoga knew her no more.

Prudently break up your cold by the timely use of Dr. Jayne's Expecterant, an old remedy for sore lungs and threats, and a certain curative for coughs.—466.